

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS):

National Ambient Air Quality Standards consist of primary and secondary standards. The primary standards define levels of air quality which EPA judges are necessary, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health. The secondary standards define levels of air quality which EPA judges necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant. For PM_{2.5} the levels of the primary and secondary standards are the same.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM_{2.5} - Annual Standard:

The annual standard is designed to provide an appropriate level of protection from long-term exposure to PM_{2.5}. The standard is met when the annual design value is less than or equal to 12 µg/m³. The standard changed from 15 µg/m³ to 12 µg/m³ on March 18, 2013. The annual design value is calculated by averaging the annual means of 3 consecutive complete years of air quality data. The table below compares data collected from 2008 through year-to-date 2014 to the PM_{2.5} annual standard.

PM_{2.5} Annual Means and Annual Design Values

Site Name	Annual Means µg/m ³							Annual Design Values				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014
Southwick	13.2	12.2	13.5	12.1	9.6	10.0	10.8	13.0	12.6	11.7	10.6	10.1
Durrett Lane*	13.4	12.5	13.8	12.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	10.9	10.3
Cannons Lane**	13.4	11.7	13.3	11.5	9.9	9.6	11.4	12.8	12.1	11.6	10.3	10.3
Watson Lane	12.8	11.6	14.8	11.9	10.3	9.9	11.1	13.1	12.8	12.3	10.7	10.4

Bold: Design value for Louisville

*Durrett Lane replaced Wyandotte in 2014

** Cannons Lane replaced Barret in 2009

National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM_{2.5} - 24-Hour (Daily) Standard:

The 24-hour standard is designed to provide an appropriate level of protection from short-term exposure to PM_{2.5}. The standard is met when the 24-hour design value is less than or equal to 35 µg/m³. The design value is based on 3 consecutive complete years of air quality data and is calculated by taking the average of the 98th percentile value for each of the 3 years. The 98th percentile value is the 24-hour average out of a year of PM_{2.5} monitoring data below which 98 percent of all 24-hour averages fall. The table below compares data collected from 2008 through year-to-date 2014 to the 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5}.

PM_{2.5} Annual 98th Percentiles and 24-Hour Design Values

Site Name	Annual 98 th Percentile Value µg/m ³							24-Hour Design Values				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014
Southwick	28.7	26.5	33.1	29.6	19.4	19.6	20.8	29.4	29.7	27.4	22.9	19.9
Durrett Lane*	29.5	25.7	28.8	26.8	22.1	20.6	20.4	28.0	27.1	25.9	23.2	21.0
Cannons Lane**	30.7	24.1	25.8	26.8	19.5	20.0	26.8	26.9	25.6	24.0	22.1	22.1
Watson Lane	28.6	24.7	26.1	31.3	20.6	19.8	25.8	26.5	27.4	26.0	23.9	22.1

Bold: Design value for Louisville

*Durrett Lane replaced Wyandotte in 2014

** Cannons Lane replaced Barret in 2009

**Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District
Air Monitoring Report for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)
March 2015**

On June 2, 2010, EPA strengthened the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard for SO₂. Specifically, EPA replaced the existing annual (30 ppb) and 24-hour (140 ppb) primary standards with a new 1-hour standard set at 75 ppb. The 1-hour standard was set to better protect public health by reducing exposure to high short-term concentrations of SO₂. The new standard took effect August 23, 2010.

Exceedances of the 1-Hour SO₂ Standard:

An exceedance occurs when a measured 1-hour average is greater than 75 ppb. Since up to twenty-four 1-hour averages are recorded each day, multiple exceedances may occur in one day. However, only the maximum 1-hour average (Daily Max) for each day is used in determining if the area is in compliance with the standard. The table below indicates the number of exceedances and the daily maximums reported thus far this year. The data are subject to further quality assurance checks and are not final.

SO₂ Daily Maximums and Exceedances 2015 through February 28th

Date	Fire Arms Training		Watson Lane Elementary		Cannons Lane NCore		New Albany Indiana	
	Exceeds	Daily Max	Exceeds	Daily Max	Exceeds	Daily Max	Exceeds	Daily Max
01/08/15		21.0		43.2		10.3		20.7
01/10/15		-		2.9		18.8		42.2
01/14/15		-		11.5		23.0		7.2
02/04/15		9.8		54.3		15.4		4.4
02/24/15		10.1		49.4		19.2		10.5
02/25/15		23.0		15.6		10.9		25.1
Totals/Max	0	21.0	0	43.2	0	23.0	0	42.2
99 th Percentile		23.0		54.3		23.0		42.2

"-" Indicates no data was available.

Attainment of the SO₂ Standard:

Attainment of the new standard is achieved when the 3-year average of the 99th percentile annual distribution of the daily maxima is less than or equal to 75 ppb. Since this value can be calculated from historical data, the chart below indicates those values based on 2007-2013 data.

SO₂ Annual 99th Percentiles and Annual Design Values

Site Name	Annual 99 th Percentiles (ppb)							Annual Design Values				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014
Watson Lane	113	116	107	114	147	117	149	112.0	112.3	122.7	126.0	137.5
Fire Arms	122	96	100	35	39	32	42	106.0	76.8	57.8	35.2	37.5
*Cannons Lane	-	-	45	51	31	27	26	45.0	47.8	42.2	36.2	28.0
New Albany	138	125	123	33	29	24	39	128.7	93.5	61.5	28.5	30.8

*Sampling at Cannons Lane began 05-26-2010